

ST RECEIVED
Sale by the Subscribers.
Brutonite,
Linen-Oil,
Cantharides,
A L S O
first quality Chees.
JOHN G. LADD.

OTICE.

of Alexander Henderson, junior, in confinement in the prison-yards of Alexandria, at the suit of the said Alexander Henderson and Co. in New York :—In the consideration of his application to the benefit of the act of relief of insolvent debtors of Columbia, be adjourned until the eighteenth of this month. Notice is given, to the creditors of the and of John M'Pherson and Co. of the forenoon of that day, of Alexandria county, the oath debtor will be admitted to the and trustee appointed agreeable of Congress, unless cause be then to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

OTICE.

Citizens who are yet in arrears of Corporation Taxes, are earnestly requested to pay up the same, otherwise the disagreeable necessity of entering by distress, agreeable to a late act.

George Drinker, Collector,
806. shall be absent from town for some time, and give receipts during my absence.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and Mould and dpt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and trails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,

Gloves and Calicques,

Irish Linens, Silex do.

Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

H E T T Y,
Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

To Freight or Charter

To Europe or the West-Indies,

THE BRIG

EQUATOR, Henry Moore, Master;

Burthen 230 hds. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

B E T S E Y,

Burthen eight hundred barrels ; Was built in eighteen hundred and four—And is without exception the best Schooner belonging to the port—for terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 17.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

48 casks Logot Lead and

36 hds. Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Barthelemy, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hds New Rum ;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Wanted to Hire,
A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1806.

[No. 1495]

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line ; Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual long terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Buñolos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rose and Ground

Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt, Petre, Flavon

Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity. Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-

mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been selec-

ted with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superior Cloths

and Callimeres,

Bennett's Patent Cords,

Do. Waistcoats,

Silks, Moleskins, Fio-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marcellines,

Toilets, Swallows,

Flannels, soft Blankets,

Cottons, Plaids,

Kersey, Halticks,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 4 ½ Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

&c. &c. &c.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Best Havana SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Pouches

NEW-ENGLAND RUM

November 13.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Left the Little River Turnpike road, about the

10th of September last,

A Negro Man named JACOB,

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, de-

ceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made,

about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion,

his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said

Negro and delivers him to me or one of the over-

seers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria

shall receive the above reward and all reasonable

charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent

for the Little River Turnpike Company

October 24.

Mandeville and Jamestown,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit :

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

FROM WASHINGTON,

12th mo. 30, 1805.

FRIEND RELF,

Knowest thou the cause that induces Congress, at the commencement of every session, unnecessarily to waste time that is not their own? The time of a member of Congress belongs to the public, a member of Congress is a servant of the people, say our first patriots: he is well paid by the people for his services; hence it followeth, that he ought not to cheat the people of their money; if he cheat them of time for which he is paid, he cheatheth the mouth of labour of its money. During the first two months of the last session, if thou deduct what time was wasted in attending to horse-racing and Christmas holidays, and what was wasted by the mere meeting and almost immediate adjourning of the House, there was not performed the business of *two weeks*.—During the last two months of the last session, if thou deduct the expensive, needless, and malicious prosecution against the venerable, and the upright and the able Judge Chase, there was not performed the business of more than one month. All the necessary business of the last session might have been completed in six weeks. This would have saved the United States in money, about Two hundred Thousand Dollars. Our great patriots (for such they are if we can believe their own declarations) are great praters in favour of the benefits of economy; that is, Friend Relf, they would spend 200,000 white round ones for the medicinal benefit of keeping alive their consumptive pockets rather than not economize for their own advantage. This is not said of all; but it can correctly be said of many, that the principal object of their wish in becoming members of Congress, is the salary: and hence many of them little fear that *too much* of a year will give them six dollars per diem. How it will be this session I cannot discover: but from present appearance I am induced to believe, that Congress will soon enter on busines of importance, sooner than before; for the house of representatives have already continued the sitting of two days till half past two o'clock; and it is now but the fourth week of the session. Thou canst not but perceive that had this been done *every day*, it is probable that the expence of a fortnight's business would have been saved; the public would have saved it; but the members would not have economized for themselves. I well know Friend Relf, there are some men who sacrifice their interest by attending Congress; there are some, particularly the chairman of some of the standing committees, who are hardly paid for their laborious services; but there are too many who make a seat in Congress a money job. Hence the lowness of the reputation of Congress; hence so many intrigues for seats in Congress who are fit only to be the chairman of a knot of rogues or a club of dunces. The House beginneth to do business at about half past eleven; a petition of a private nature is presented; the clerk reads it; it is referred to a committee; the House are quiet; another petition, after some time, is presented and referred; the House again are quiet; some little more business, and the House again are quiet—(i. e. busy reading newspapers, chatting, writing letters, &c.)—the speaker reads over the orders of the day; none are called; after fifteen or twenty minutes (which hath several times happened) in which nothing hath been done, some one moves for an adjournment, which is immediately carried. The House needeth not and ought not to adjourn till three o'clock. This ought to be a regulation from the commencement of a session: such a regulation would save the country full many a pound.

On the second and third days of last week was conducted in the house the discussion of a question that occasioned much animation, and considerable eloquence on both sides. It was on the report of the committee of elections relative to the petition of Thomas Spalding, of Georgia. The circumstances were substantially these. Bowles Mead and Thomas Spalding had nearly an equal number of votes for member of congress from one of the districts of Georgia. Spalding however had a few the most. By the election law of Georgia, returns must be made to the governor of the votes given, within *twenty days* after they are given; but the returning officer (whether from inability, carelessness or design is immaterial) neglecting making a return from a part of the district, by which neglect Bowles Mead was declared duly elected; the returns from the part of the district above alluded to, not being made till *five days* after the time appointed by

law. Findley, the chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the petitioner; he himself spoke some time in favor of the report. So also the Snyderite congressional talker Clay. Mead spoke at considerable length against the report. His speech, for a first, was pertinent, candid, and forcible. Early also enlarged much against the report: his remarks were to the purpose, and finely delivered. Bidwell of Massachusetts was in favor of the report. He spoke at considerable length. Whether it be because this man was once a federalist, and turned with the tide; or because he appeareth to me much to resemble, in many respects, the secretary of the treasury; or because he appeareth to have more political sophistry than honest argument; or because he seemeth to have more political ambition than political virtue; I know not; but I cannot have much reverence for this man. Friend Relf, he that hath understanding, yet climeth into congress thro' the back stairs of democracy, with much to lead me into a belief that he hath more ambition than greatness of mind. There was much sophistry, and a little reason in Bidwell's remarks. If I do not think wrongly on the subject, Bidwell hopes to wrest the lead from the hands of Randolph: this however he cannot do, for Randolph has lost it. The report of the committee of elections was deferred till the next day.

There was presented a memorial from Samuel Blodget, stating the progress of a subscription for an university, on a plan to accord with the views of Washington in his last will. The design of these followers of the illustrious founder are not only to aid the original plan, but to form it into a monument in the form or after the manner of the Timoleonton at Syracuse, as described in Plutarch's life of Timoleon, and to do this in a manner most honorable both to the whole people of America and to the common father of his country. Our citizens, men, women, and children, from Georgia to Maine are subscribing daily, in imitation of an ancient custom of the original Americans who all contributed astone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief. The executors of his will are trustees till congress may in due time, agreeably to the request of Washington, take the whole under their fostering care, till which time the cashier of the national Branch Bank at Washington as general treasurer to the subscribers, will continue to invest the subscription monies at compound interest. There are above 18,000 subscribers to this plan, from which no American is excluded, but foreigners are only permitted to contribute to the endowment fund. There are several elegant designs already drawn for this object, they represent the statue voted by congress in 1793, in the centre of a spacious area surrounded by Halls, Colleges, Museums, Libraries, &c. in the simple but sublime stile of Grecian architecture, and when completed, will form the noblest superstructure of modern and perhaps of any ancient times, while architecture was at its acme.

On the succeeding day, again spoke Father Findley, in favor of the report under discussion the day previous. After whom the famous Pendulum of Tennessee continued oscillating about 25 or 30 minutes.

"O he's as tedious
As a tit'd horse—as is a scolding wife—
Or as a smoky houf."

So I will say no more of him—

Friend Sloan was opposed to the report. Next spoke—in opposition to the report Friend Broom from Delaware.—That state has long been better represented than Virginia, or any other state in the union, it is so stil. He is the successor of Byard, and I think not inferior to him, saving the advantage of experience.—He rose with confidence but with modesty, his language correct and elegant, his gestures various and suitable; his arguments new, forcible and elegantly enforced: he seemed to penetrate the subject "thrice farther than other men." Let me express a belief that his opinions will be of the first weight in the house. In opposition to the report also spoke Friend Quincy of Boston. The debate had been extended beyond the usual time; and I imagine he had been preceded in some of his observations by the member from Delaware.—He adduced some new remarks and placed others in a very striking light. Both the petitioner and the sitting member, are gentlemen of the same politics, it seemed strange to me that a division should be made as it was 68 to 53, in favor of the petitioner, and in violation of law.—For the whole question turned on this pivot.—The one was lawfully elected and the other was not; and if the laws of a state can be violated in one case; I would thank thee Friend Relf to tell me, where thou wilt place the

bounds, quos ultra citaque negit consistere rectum; the bounds are no longer the strict fines of the law, but the whim, opinion, or as John Randolph would say, the common sense of Congress.

On the day but one succeeding, much (and much of that very improper) debate took place relative to the presentation of a medal of gold with suitable devices, to the gallant Eaton, through whose means peace has been restored and our countrymen released from their chains, and returned to their country and friends.

Thy prating man, Clay said that Eaton had not deserved more than Decatur, who burnt the frigate Philadelphia; and therefore he deserved only a sword. J. Randolph endeavored to turn the merits of Eaton quite into ridicule. Had Eaton been a Snyderite, and not a New Englander, such men as Randolph, Leib and Clay, would have wished to lavish on him the highest honors. Gen. Varnum spoke very handsomely in favor of a medal; so did friend Elmer. Where, said gen. Varnum do you see an enterprise of more merit; and tho' there have been thousands of more consequence, this was of great consequence. What would have been our situation had he not attempted it, and been successful? The war and the expenses of it would yet continue, and we know not how long. His plan, and his little force, have liberated our countrymen, and produced peace. He might indeed probably with the assistance of 2,000 men or less, have taken Tripoli itself. We gave Preble a medal, which he richly deserved; we cannot in justice do less for Eaton. Nicholson did not speak, because it would, I trust, have been against his conscience, to take an active part on the wrong side, yet he was obliged to vote on the wrong side because Randolph would do so. The votes were 58 to 53 in favor of the medal; yet Smilie (of whom there is much hope, for he hath voted correctly several times this session) moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee, that something might be bro't forward in which the house would be unanimous.

This was done.

The business to day has been mostly relative to private petitions: one of which occasioned a debate of nearly two hours.

12th mo. 1, 1806.

FRIEND RELF.—"While we have land to labour," (as the sage of Monticello expresseth himself) it is a lamentable pity that so many who are fit for nothing else, should be permitted to quit their flocks and herds, their green pastures, their pleasant vallies, their hoes and spades, hog-mony and opium fat; to come here and either do nothing or do worse.—There are several of this description in the house:—men who cannot speak, or, who speak only to shew their talents, or to lengthen a needless debate.

Yesterday much needless time was wasted on a needless debate, and some on the same debate this day. The Judges of the Territory, now the State of Ohio, continued Judges of the United States till the constitution of that state went into operation. The people of that territory formed a constitution in November, and fixt the commencement of its operation for the next March. The people who formed the constitution had no power to create judges or displace them. By the constitution they formed gave this power to the legislature; and the first legislature was to meet the next March. The judges were appointed by the United States: they had therefore a right to their salaries till displaced by the U. States, or till the constitution of the state of Ohio commenced operation. Some of the wise ones, viz. J. Clay, Smilie, one Standford and Alston, elated their thought, or pretended to think, that the United States were not obliged to pay the judges after the constitution of that state was formed; and Levi Lincoln had said so.

But well thou knowest, Friend Relf, that little dependence is to be placed on the legal opinion of Levi Lincoln. Friend Smith the chairman of the committee of claims, well observed, that Jefferson's opinion w. a. und. abd. of as much weight as the ex. attorney's; and he had dismissed from office Arthur St. Clair, after a constitution was formed. But Smilie rose, and insisted on no pay; and J. Clay said, no pay. More, (of Ohio) was in favor of the report: he spoke (as the expression is used) pretty well:—Bidwell was in favor of the report. He did not appear to have the same antipathy to judges, which marks such characters as J. Clay, Alston, Smilie, and one Standford. Friend Sloan regretted that men of legal talents should differ so much on legal points; he should give his opinion in a plain simple manner; which, to be sure he did; and it so happened, on the right side. Friend Jackson, of Virginia, followed on the same side with forceful reasoning. Friend Dana, next, on the same side: I need not tell thee he always speaks well. Alston, of wine glass memory, said he expected to be in the minority; but however small that minority, he could not shrink from his duty in opposition to the report.

The committee of the whole rose. This day the subject was resumed; when one Standford and J. Clay, again opposed the report. G. W. Campbell (strange as it is, it is certainly true) spoke but a short time, to the purpose, and on the

right side, and in favor of the judges, that phenomenon holdeth well. On the decision 67 in favor of the report, and about a dozen of the men of understanding, and good men, such as Smilie, J. Clay, one Standford, and Alston, against the report. On the whole debate, about paying a few hundred dollars to those wicked looking creatures called Judges, whether or not a few hundred dollars shall be paid to those wicked looking creatures called Judges.

Under these circumstances, old of that hand, which the Indians, animated by the noblest sense stretched forth the throne of France, and keeping steadily and sincerely stated to us, "that we would, in no way interfere in the internal concerns of France, and receive any alteration in the nation which Germany received at Luneville." Peace and quiet were the only objects which since ascribed to me, judging Bavaria, had any share in councils.

"But the sovereign of France,

regardless of the general tranquillity, not to these overtures. Who ed in himself, and occupied on display of his own greatness and

influence, he collected all his force; Holland and the elector of Bavaria;

whilst his secret ally, the

Latine, false to his sacred promises, delivered himself up to him in the most insulting manner, like

the king of Prussia, at the

moment that he had given the promises to respect it, and by his proceedings he succeeded in subduing and cutting off a part of the troops I had ordered to take a position

Danube and the Iller, and finally compelling them to surrender after a

siege.

"A proclamation no less fury

ny to which the dreadful per-

French revolution gave birth, v-

in order to animate the French to

highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of suc-

unhallowed and iniquitous sp-

enge, actuate the foe; calm

stand in the midst of 25 millions

who are dear to my heart and to

I have a claim upon their love,

their happiness. I have a claim

assistance; for whenever they

the throne, they venture for t

their own families, their post

own happiness and tranquility,

preservation of all that is sacred to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian

rose from every storm which

during the preceding centuries

intrinsic vigor is still undecayed,

still exists in the breast of those

loyal men for whose prosperity

quality & combat, that ancient

spirit which is ready to make e

ffice, and to dare every thing, to

must be saved: their throne and

national honor and national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotic

part of my subjects I expect,

and tranquil confidence, every

is great and good; but above

humanity, and a quick, firm and

ous co-operation in every m-

shall be ordered, to keep the r-

of the enemy from off our fro-

these numerous and powerful

can act, which my exalted ally

of Russia, and other po-

have formerly and recently ex-

insults of the emperor of Fr-

destined to combat for the libe-

rope, and the security of the

nations. Success will not fo-

cause forever; and the unan-

sovereigns, the proud manly

the conscious strength of their

soon obliterate the first disa-

will flourish again; and in n-

gratitude, and their own pr-

fessional subjects will find a fu-

to require for their own pre-

In the name and at the

mand of the emperor

FRANCIS COUNT

Vienna, October 26.

BALTIMORE, Jan.
Arrived, last evening, sch-
Herrick, 18 days from Ha-
number of American vessel
recalled. Came into the
with eight or ten sail, some
into Hampton Roads. Flou-

18 a 20 dollars.

eight tide, and in favor of the Judges too. The phenomenon doeth well. On the decisions there were 67 in favor of the report, and about a dozen against it. Of the men of understanding, and the good men, such as Smiley, J. Clay, one Stanford, and Alston, spake the report. On the whole, much as one day was spent in this unnecessary debate, about paying a few hundred dollars, "but the debaters economize, to make the people pay them about 1400 dollars to deliberate whether or not a few hundred dollars shall be paid to those wicked looking creatures called Judges; and hence, I say, "while we have land to buy," some men are not entitled to seats where enough wisdom ought, the now abounding here. But, Friend Relf, I turn from Alston, J. Clay, one Stanford and Smiley, to more pleasing objects. The Indians, of which there are delegations from ten tribes of the Missouri and Mississippi; also a large delegation from the Chickasaws this day visited the H.R. The Chickasaws were dressed early in our manner, and appear to be almost civilized. Several of them with powdered hair, which argueth that they begin to have a little taste; a little good for nothing taste. The other Indians were dressed much in the Indian savage style. They continued about an hour in the under-gallery, and attracted more attention than J. Clay, Smiley, Alston, or one Stanford. No particular respect was paid to them by the speaker; but when they went into the Senate room they were formally introduced by the Indian viceroy of the war department.

The president of the senate descended from his seat; and senators and Indians, with and without the assistance of interpreters, amused themselves in the noisy humble of confused confabulation, and affectionately grasping each other's hands. This was a "delicate mixture of sentiment and sensation," as the president once defined love, in his notes on Virginia, where he accuses the negroes of having a nonstop black all over their faces, and of not being "ardent for the female, like the whites." [Not thereby meaning himself.]

Good night, friend Relf: the year died apace; so do we. Soon, soon "our sensibly warm motion will become a kneaded clay"—ere which, however, may we both enjoy many happy new years.—This:

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The following paragraph appeared in the Kentish Courier of Tuesday:

"At a late hour last night we received intelligence that the Cape of Good Hope had surrendered to the English, together with six sail of French and Dutch ships of the line, which were in the harbour."

It is sufficient to remark on this intelligence, that it has not been received at the India house, where the official details first quarter are not expected, in fact before the end of December.

Letters from officers in Germany mention, that Bonaparte was furious, after reading before Ulm a dispatch from Droc at Berlin, and said in the presence of his staff officers, "I shall soon teach my brother Frederick, in his own capital, to use our language." They do not doubt, that Bonaparte, if he can command a place in the South of Germany, will march towards the north already held out to the French soldiers as an European Peru, from the treasures collected during a long neutrality.

Important State paper.
Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria Francis II. Elective emperor of the Romans, Hereditary Emperor of Austria &c.

The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

To his ardent desire of military achievements, his passion to be recorded in history under the title of Conqueror, the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, appear too narrow: he wishes to unite his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, which results from peace and concord, every thing which even by himself, as sovereign of a great and civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest: and the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

This project announces all that the emperor of France has performed, threatened or promised. He respects no position which reminds him of the responsibility prescribed by the law of nations to the credence of treaties, and the first obligation which are due towards foreign independent states. At the very time that

new of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted for the re-establishment of tranquility, the security of my states and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully disclosed and no choice was left between war and unarm'd abject submission!

"Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand, which the emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wish to attain: no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

"But the sovereign of France totally regardless of the general tranquility, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force; compelled Holland and the elector of Baden to join him; whilst his secret ally, the elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the king of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it, and by this violent proceeding he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender after a brave resistance.

A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unshallow and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whenever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquility, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigor is still undecayed. There still exists in the breast of those good and loyal men for whose prosperity and tranquility I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved: their throne and their independence, the national honor and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects I expect, with proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things unanimity, and a quick, firm and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy from off our frontier, until these numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the emperor of France, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause forever; and the unanimity of the sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation."

In the name and at the express command of the emperor and king.
FRANCIS COUNT SAUARU.
Vienna, October 26.

BALTIMORE, January 7.

Arrived, last evening, schooner George, Herrick, 18 days from Havana; left a number of American vessels, names not recollect. Came into the Cypes in company with eight or ten sail, some of which went into Hampton Roads. Flour was selling at 18 or 20 dollars.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

On Wednesday last, captain Cornell, sail in with the privateer George and Ophelia, of New Providence, having in company the brig S. W. of Baltimore, as a prize.

Schooner Regulator, McIlheny, is arrived at Wilmington.

The schooner Huntress, Allyn, 6 days, from this port is arrived at Nassau.—In entering the port she drifted on a reef of rocks; was compelled to throw over part of her cargo; and got off with some damage to her bottom.

The schr. James, Rodgers, with Iron and Hemp, one hundred and seventeen days from the Baltic, bound to Boston arrived at Nassau on Sunday the 14th inst. in distress, having experienced remarkably bad weather, being obliged to lay too twenty two days since they sailed.

NASSAU, December 10.

Arrived schooner Commet, Scudder, New York, 9 days.

The schooner Caroline (belonging to Monnard and Lamb, of Boston, and chartered by John Rice) with 275 hds. of Molasses, from the Bay of Honda, in attempting to make the Havana, was taken in with the armed schooner Mars, captain Gibson, and sent in here for adjudication.

Schooner N. S. Del Carmen, prize to the private vessel of war, Speedwell, Thomas Johnson, commander, arrived on Saturday.

Two Spanish schooners, prizes to the private vessel of war Mars, Wm. Gibson, commander, arrived on Sunday.

Arrived on Thursday, in distress, the pilot boat schooner Mary Ann, captain B. R. Harrison (vessel and cargo belonging to B. M. Mifflin of New York, and captain B. Basden on board the schooner.) She sailed from Cape Francois 15 days ago for New York. Lat. 26, 53; long. 74, 8, W. in a severe gale, 5 days ago, lost her rudder, and fortunately made this port without sustaining any other injury.

About 18 American vessels were at the Cape, when the Mary Ann failed waiting for cargoes. Flour was then as low as six dollars a barrel.

Arrived on Sunday, in distress, the brig Elizabeth Coats, captain Elliot, (belonging to Timothy Gordon, of Newbury Port, Massachusetts,) with 200 hds. of Molasses. She sailed from St. Kitts the 12th November, for Newbury Port; November 23, experienced a violent gale, which did much damage to the brig, and when in lat. 30, long. 72, was forced to bear away for this port. They lost one man overboard named Juan Rouse.

Sloop Mary, of Philadelphia, captain Tilton, (belonging to John Gardner & Co.) from Cartagena to the Havana, detained by the government schooner Decouverte, Mr. Weale, commander, arrived here on Sunday. She has gunpowder, Peruvian bark, hides, &c.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

IN COUNCIL, 7th JANUARY, 1806.

Ordered, That all the appointments hereafter to be made by the Council, be in future communicated to the persons who shall be appointed, by the Mayor, who is hereby requested to receive from the persons thus appointed, a written answer whether they accept or not of the appointment.

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed to meet a committee of Council, from George Town, on the subject of a turnpike road from Alexandria to Mason's Ferry, at George Town, be discharged from further service, and that Jonathan Swift, Walter Jones, and Edmund L. Lee, be appointed a committee to circulate a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying the incorporation of a company for making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria to Washington's and Mason's ferry across the Potomac, and that they be authorized to forward the same to some of its members to be laid before Congress, and that the said Committee be authorized to take such measures as they may deem necessary for obtaining the object of the said resolution.

Whereas it has been suggested to the Council, that John Adam, from whom the ground on which the new poor-house is erected, was pur-

chased, at the time he executed a deed to the Corporation for the said ground, was under age:

It is ordered, That the Mayor do take proper steps to obtain a deed of confirmation from the said John Adam to the Corporation, for the said ground, and report to Council.

Ordered, That the first commissioner of the northern district do cause Alfred-street, from the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, to be so regulated as to carry off the water by means of a side gutter from Alfred-street to Cameron-street, and from thence to pass it off westwardly along Cameron street.

Whereas it has been represented to the Common Council, that the constables appointed by the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, have, not only ne-

glected to suppress riots in the said town, which have come to their knowledge, and to cause the laws of the Corporation for the good government of the town to be duly executed, but have when called on by the competent authority to do their duty in suppressing improper conduct, and in causing the laws affixed to the Corporation to be

executed, refused to do so: It is ordered, That the Mayor and President of the Council do make proper enquiry into the conduct of the aforesaid constables, and make a report to the Council.

The committee appointed to examine the quarterly statement of the funds, made by the Auditor, made report, that they had examined the same and compared the vouchers therewith, and find the same correct.

Tell. JAMES M. MCREA, c. c.

Proceedings of Congress
Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 9.

Mr. Gregg brought forward a bill for providing a peace establishment for the navy of the United States.

The bill empowers the President to keep in actual service so many ships and vessels of war as he may deem necessary, and to be officered and manned as he may think fit.

The peace establishment of the lieutenants were rated at 72, and the midshipmen at 152.

The officers are to receive half pay when not in actual service.

The bill was referred to a committee of the whole for Tuesday next, and to be printed.

Mr. Varnum called for the order of the day, on the 89th article, of the rules and regulations of the army.

Mr. Dana moved an amendment, so as to make the article read—

"No person shall suffer death, except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; or be punished with more than 50 lashes by the sentence of a court-martial;

Carried.

The engrossed bill finally passed the house.

Mr. Speaker observed, that there was a message from the senate yesterday which had not been read; it accompanied the bill for erecting two additional light-houses on Long Island, and for making Roxbury, a port of delivery with an amendment by adding a new section—

"That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to cause the lights to be distinguished from all other lights on the said sound"—

To which the house concurred.

Mr. Gregg called for the bill for extending the powers of the governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Thomas thereupon, about half an hour after the house was called to order,

Moved, That the galleries be cleared; the house then proceeded upon

SECRET COMMUNICATIONS

Until 4 o'clock after being in debate with closed doors, about three hours and an half, and then

Adjourned.

In the senate, the doors were closed soon after those of the house of representatives, and continued so, until they

Adjourned.

For Norfolk or Richmond,
The Schr. JOHN,
GEORGE RUSSELL, Master;
Will sail on Tuesday next. For
freight or passage, apply to Thomas White, or to the
Master on board.

January 11. d3

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

40 lbs Muscovado Sugars

10 bushels coarse Turkey Island Salt

A few bags Green Coffee

11 bags black Pepper

15 boxes fresh Raisins

4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole

cheese Imperial

3 chells Hyson

3 do. young Hyson

3 quarter chells Hyson Clunlong

1 L S O,

1000 SPANISH HIDES.

Jan. 11. 26t

BY PERMISSION.

For One NIGHT Only.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, Jan. 11, 1806.

Mr. ST. AUBIN, respectfully informs the Citizens of Alexandria, that he intends to exhibit

A GRAND DISPLAY

OF

FIRE-WORKS.

And INDIAN DANCE,

By a party of Savages of the Missouri Nations, lately arrived in the City of Washington.

Eight Sky Rockets will ascend to announce the commencement of

THE CONCERT,

Composed by a Full Band of GOOD MUSICIANS, from the City of Washington.

End of the Concert, the

Grand Indian WAR DANCE,

By Fourteen Savage Chiefs and a young Prince, of the Missouri nations; also, a variety of other Dances, such as are customary on extraordinary occasions in their nations.

After which will be Exhibited,

A DISPLAY OF

GRAND FIRE-WORKS.

I. A WHIRLING SUN, representing at times, cloudy, bright, and different colours

II. An elegant piece, called the BATTLE OF BUTTERFLIES, which changes into an edifice, then into four brilliant Suns.

III. THE GRAND CROSS OF MALTA, with a Venetian Flower in the middle.

IV. A large ECLIPSE, representing at times the Sun and Moon, with great brilliancy.

V. A piece called the Ladies

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson, junior, who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of his early creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson and Co. that, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court-house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

January 6, 1806.

NOTICE.

THOSE Citizens who are yet in arrears on account of Corporation Taxes, are earnestly requested to pay up the same, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment by sheriffs, agreeable to a late order of Council.

George Drinker, Collector.

January 6, 1806.

N. B. As I shall be absent from town for a few days, I have empowered Robert Abercrombie to collect and give receipts during my absence.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, Cashier.

January 6.

3rd A.W. 4th

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court, of the said county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bowring, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate:

Elizabeth Bowring.

December 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, the second day of February, 1806, will be sold, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on the Potowmack, in the county of King George, adjoining Hooe's ferry, containing 356 acres.— On this land is an excellent landing for a fishery, a salt marsh of about 40 acres, from which immense quantities of hay may be cut, and furnishes the best fowling ground of any part of the Potowmack in the vicinity. A considerable proportion of the land is in wood; and the arable land on the river is intermixed with shell, which adapts it well to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, or cotton.—The terms are, one half in hand, or approved bonds on demand; the remainder in twelve months with interest. A deed of trust will be required to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Gerard Alexander.

December 14.

law 6th

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.

22 hhd. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,

4 L.S.O.

30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9.

dif.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscribers,
100 lbs brown Russia Sheetings Entitled to
100 do. Ravens Duck Dbl. on £.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
400 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Wemens and Children
SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16.

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice shipping order.
Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9.

A few copies of the American Gardner, may be had at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

And other valuable Books,

LATELY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.
At the ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY.

THE gentleman's and ladies' pocket Almanac for the present year, in plain and Morocco binding,
The poems of Camoens, the celebrated author of the Lusiad,
Hey's Surgery with fine engravings;
Boyer on the diseases of the Bones, &c.
The works of Dr. Rush, in 4 vols.
Withering's Botany, 4 vols.
Johnson's, Hopkiss's and Chaptal's Chemistry,
Lewis's Materia Medica.
Blair's Sermons complete, in 3 vols.

Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres, 2 vols.

Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 vols.

Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols.

Morse's American Geography, the new edition with Atlas,

Abbe Millot's general History, 5 vols.

Hume's and Barrow's History of England,

Ferguson's Roman History, 3 vols.

Gibbon's do. 8 vols.

Robertson's History of Charles 5th.

History of America,

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols.

Plutarch's Lives, 7 vols.

Rousseau's life of Lorenzo de Medicis, 3 vols.

Russell's Ancient and Modern Europe, 7 vols.

Trave's of Anacharsis, 4 vols.

Mavor's collection of Voyages and Travels, in 24 vols.

Barrow's Travels in China,

Venice's View of the United States,

Bonaparte and the French people under his Consulate,

Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.

Marshall on Insurances,

Story's Pleadings,

Domestic Encyclopedia, 5 vols.

The works of Peter Pindar, 5 vols. (Lon. Edit.)

or Dr. Darwin, 5 vols.

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.

Kett's Elements of General Science, 2 vols.

Moore's Navigation,

Bowditch's American Navigator,

Blunt's American Coasting Pilot,

Euchd's Elements,

Stranger in France,

Late Lord Chatham's Letters,

Ladies Library.

The American Gardiner,

Terrible Tractations,

Democracy Unveiled,

Who wants a Guinea,

School of Reform,

Hoyle's games on the Cards,

The new edition of Shakespeare now in the press, of H. Maxwell, 1 vol. received,

Virgil, Horace, Caesar and Sallust Delibini, new edition,

Murphy's Lucian, do.

Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament,

Clark's Homer;

Schrevelius Lexicon,

Westminster, Gr. Grammar,

Lempiere's Classical Dictionary,

Ainsworth's and Young's Latin do.

Walker's and Johnson's English do.

Boyer's French do.

Spanish and French Grammars,

Potter's Antiquities of Greece,

Adam and Kennett's Antiquities of Rome,

The Latin Course, or a judicious selection of the best pieces in Selectae Veteri and Selectae Profinae.

Mairs' Sallust,

Clarke's C. Nepos,

Moore's Geography abridged,

Travels of Anacharsis abridged,

Goldsmith's Natural History, do.

History of Greece and of Rome, do.

Walker and Johnson's Dictionaries, do.

Entick's Dictionary, with L. Murray's Grammar, do.

Lindley Murray's new and complete Spelling Book, justly esteemed the best that has ever yet appeared,

Pierce's, Divinity, Universal & Columbian do.

L. Murray's Grammar with abridgement of do.

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscribers, in Prince-street,

in the house lately occupied by Thomas Parker,

between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgson's Room—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodgings. Apply to

Centreville Academy.

ON the 21st day of January next, an Academy will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Masters.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy faculty of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages; the English language grammatically; Geography, History, Eloquence; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—it's situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be: for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of firewood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2nd 3rd 4th

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

I have received per Schooner MARIA, from Boston, and offer to Sale,

36 barrels New-England Rum,
24 barrels (all caught) Mackarel,
1 tierce Tanner's Oil,

189 Reams Wrapping Paper.

And a general assortment of Shoes, which will be opened immediately and disposed of on reasonable terms.

Dezember 20. 2nd 3rd 4th

ALSO ON HAND,

6 pipes Holland Gin,

4 pipes French Brandy,

40 barrels Boston Pork,

Few hogsheads and barrels Molasses, and

750 Tile.

Cash will be given for CORN AND RYE, as

above.

Dezember 20. 2nd 3rd 4th

Henry Peak.

THE SHIP LEONIDAS,

Capt. MACKENZIE;

Now in complete order for the reception of a cargo of tobacco, wheat or flour. Two hundred bushels salt remain weighty, and ready to be delivered to purchasers from on board.

Any consignments made to John Miller, London, by the Leonidas, or placed under his direction, advances on said shipments will be, if required, either in bills of exchange or money at the current exchange—by the subscribers,

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

December 31.

The Ship ROSE,

Of Alexandria,

DENNIS McCARTY, Master,

Will sail in 10 or 15 days, from New-York for Bordeaux. For freight or passage, apply to Thomas Buckley, of New York, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

December 31.

NEGROES TO HIRE,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

A GOOD blacksmith, two young women house servants, one woman with a young child, one young girl about 14 years old, and one young man a laborer. For terms apply to the Printer.

January 10.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me some time in the year 1796, or '97 to SAMUEL ROBERTS, it having been given by me to said Roberts, in consideration of a parcel of land in Fairfax county, which land was not conveyed to me, by reason of the death of the said Roberts and is now in the possession of the widow of Roberts or his administrator.

Prince William, 4th Jan. 1806.